





Mercator Projection Scale 1:50,000 at Lat 25° 20' North American Datum of 1983 (World Geodetic System 1984) SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov. HEIGHTS Heights in feet above Mean High Water. HORIZONTAL DATUM The horizontal reference datum of this char is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalen to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84)

average of 1.450" northward and 0.748" eastward to agree with this chart. Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important POLLUTION REPORTS Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or

to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.) Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated) Mo morse code R TR radio tower G green Mo morse code H TH radio tower
IQ interrupted quick N nun Rot rotating
Iso isophase OBSC obscured s seconds
LT HO lighthouse Oc occulting SEC sector
M nautical mile Or orange St M statute miles
m minutes Q quick VQ very quick
MICRO TR microwave tower R red W white
Mkr marker Ra Ref radar reflector W HIS whistle
R Bn radiobeacon Y vellow Al alternating
B black
Bn beacon
C can
DIA diaphone
F fixed
FI flashing St M statute miles VQ very quick W white R Bn radiobeacon Y yellow Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders Co coral gy gray Oys cysters so soft bk broken G gravel h hard Rk rock Sh shells Cy clay Grs grass M mud S sand sy sticky Miscellaneous:
AUTH authorized Obstn obstruction PD position doubtful Subm submerged ED existence doubtful PA position approximate Rep reported 21. Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. Demarcation lines are shown thus: -----

FACILITIES Locations of public marine facilities are shown by large magenta numbers with leaders and refer to the facility tabulation. The following symbols were designed especially for this chart. They are not standard nautical chart symbols and are not indicated in Chart No. 1, "Nautical Chart Symbols and Abbreviations." Ranger Station A Camping Area

EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS WATERWAY The recommended Wilderness Waterway route from Flamingo (25°08'30"N; 80°55'30"W) to Everglades City (25°51′30′N; 81°22′15′W) is indicated by a magenta line. Navigation of the route is not advisable for boats over 18 feet in length, or for boats with high cabins and windshields, because of the narrow channels and overhanging foliage in some areas.

The entire route can be traversed in a minimum of six hours with outboard motor, or in seven days by canoe. One day round trips are not recommended. Campsites are available along the route. For overnight use of campsites, a backcountry permit is required. The permit may be obtained at either Flamingo or Everglades City Ranger Stations.

(NPS) National Park Service

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners. CAUTION

AIDS TO NAVIGATION Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations. Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

RULES OF THE ROAD (ABRIDGED) Motorless craft have the right-of-way in almost all cases. Sailing vessels and motorboats less than sixty-five feet in length shall not hamper, in a narrow channel, the safe passage of a vessel which can navigate only inside that channel. A motorboat being overtaken has the right-of-way. Motorboats approaching head to head or nearly so should pass port to port.

When motorboats approach each other at right angles or obliquely, the boat on the right has the right-of-way in most cases. Motorboats must keep to the right in narrow channels when safe and practicable. Mariners are urged to become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules."

PUBLIC BOATING INSTRUCTION PROGRAMS The United States Power Squadrons (USPS) and U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary (USCGAUX), national organizations of boatmen, conduct extensive boating instruction programs in communities throughout the United States. For information regarding these educational courses, contact the following sources: USPS - Local Squadron Commander or USPS Headquarters, Post Office Box 30423, Raleigh, N.C. 27612, 919-821-0281. USCGAUX - 7th Coast Guard District, 909 Southwest 1st Ave., Miami, FL 33131-3050, Tel. 305-350-5697 or USCG Headquarters (G-BAU), Washington, D.C. 20593-0001.

mercial and government vessels even if small craft have the right-of-way. All craft should avoid areas where the skin divers flag, a red square with a diagonal white stripe, is displayed.

MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS BY RADIO DIRECTLY FROM NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE CITY STATION FREQ. AM-LOCAL TIME PM-LOCAL TIME DAY Key West, Fla. WKIZ 1500 kHz 5:25, 7:15, 11:15 12:15, 5:15, 6:15 Daily Key West, Fla. WKWF 1600 kHz PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

MARINE WEATHER FORCASTS NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE TELEPHONE NUMBERS OFFICE HOURS (321) 255-0212 8 AM - 4PM M-F Melbourne, FL (305) 229-4522 24 hours daily (813) 645-2506 8 AM - 4 PM M-F Tampa Bay, FL (305) 295-1316 24 hours daily Key West, FL NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be

as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at

Miami, FL KHB-34 162.55 MHz Teatable Key, FL WWG-60 162.45 MHz Sugarloaf Key, FL WXJ-95 162.40 MHz

high elevations.

BROADCASTS OF MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS AND WARNINGS BY MARINE RADIOTELEPHONE STATIONS STATION FREQ. DAILY BROADCAST-EST SPECIAL WAR Miami, Fla. NCF 2670 kHz 10:50 AM & PM tOn receipt Key West, Fla. NOK 157.1 MHz 7:00 AM & 5:00 PM tOn receipt †Preceded by announcement on 2182 kHz and 156.8 MHz

Distress calls for small craft are made on 2182 kHz or

channel 16 (156.80 MHz) VHF.

CAUTION WARNINGS CONCERNING LARGE VESSELS The "Rules of the Road" state that recreational boats shall not impede the passage of a vessel that can navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway. Large vessels may appear to move slowly due to their large size but actually transit at speeds in excess of 12 knots, requiring a great distance in which to maneuver or stop. A large vessel's sailboats and sailboards may unexpectedly find themselves unable to maneuver. Bow and stern waves can be hazardous to small vessels. Large vessels may not be able to see small craft close to their bows.

TIDES DEPTH SERVICES
BOAT